## PUB. DOCS.

THE AVERAGE FARM VALUE OF THE CROPS OF THE YEAR.

Interesting Legal Points Discussed in the Annual Report of Attornev General Miller.

The Peculiar Decision of the Court in the Itata Case-The Suits Against the Pacific Railway Lines-

Secretary Foster Reviews the Operations of the Treasury Department During the Fiscal Year-Facts Bearing Upon the Silver Coinage Question-The Present Tariff Law Strongly Eudorsed-Notes.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Washington, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Attorney General Miller was submitted to congress today. It reviews the business of the United States supreme court, and devotes a chapter to the circuit courts of appeals, one of which has been organized in each circuit and is ready for business, although the additional circuit. husiness, although the additional circuit judge in each circuit has not yet been appointed. It was found that the courts could be organized and such business as might be offered could be transacted without such judges, and their appointment was therefore delayed until such appointments could be acted upon by the senate. It is necessary, he says, that some provision be made for the care of the business of the government in the circuit courts of appeals. In each circuit there are several districts, and, of course, government cases will be carried by writ of error or appeal from each of such districts into the circuit court of appeals. The law as it stands iness, although the additional circuit court of appeals. The law as it stands authorizes and requires no one to appear for the government in such court. He suggests that each district attorney be re-

the United States-first, because the cuter the United States—first, because the enter-prise was a legitimate commercial trans-action, and, second, because the congres-sional party of Chili not having at that time received recognition from the gov-ernment of the United States, either as a government de jure or as a belligerent, the acts done by the representatives of the junta in the interest of this party in the way of hostilities against the Chilian gov-ernment were not in yightion of any state ent were not in violation of any stat f the United States—in short, that it ate of the United States—in short, that is sonly in the interest of a government rec el as such de jure or as a bellig that the neutrality statute of the United

d insurgents and revolutionists having everything to gain and little to lose, and t discussing the proposition that such venture the suggestion that in case of seri-cus injury to the commercial and other interests of a nation with which we are at peace by ships fitted out in our harbors. he plea of such non-recognition would b of arbitration or the tribunal of just pub-lic opinion. If the construction given these statutes by the trial court shall be sustained on appeal, the statutes should,

He reports that five suits have been com-menced under the act of August 7, 1888, requiring all telegraph lines subsidized by government, by and through th own respective corporate officers and em-ployes, to maintain and operate for rail-road, governmental, commercial and all other purposes, such telegraph lines, and requiring the attorney general by proper proceedings to prevent any unlawful in-terference with the laws and equities of egraph lines. On this subject the attorney

emeral says:
"In the suits of the United States against
the Central Pacific Railroad company and
the Western Union Telegraph company,
inited f

the government is the plaintiff. Certainly it was not the intention of congress to thus make corporations a privileged class. Under this construction an alien corporation—that is, a corporation of Great Britain or any foreign nation—could not be sued in the federal courts of this country at all.

"I recommend that the act of Aug. 1, 1888, be amended by inserting a provise in italics after the word 'inhabitant,' following this sentence, namely, 'and no civil and its shall be brought before either of said. the government is the plaintiff. Certainly it was not the intention of congress to

SECRETARY FOSTER'S REPORT.

Washington, Dec 10.—The report of the secretary of the trensury was sent to congress at noon today. The report shows that the revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, were \$45,544,231, the principal items being: Customs, \$219,522,205; internal revenue, \$145,680,249; postal service, \$65,831,785; profits on coinage, etc., \$7,701,291; sales of public lands, \$4,029,535.

The expenditures for the same period were \$42,304,470, divided as follows: Civil establishment, \$110,048,167; military establishment, \$130,055; maval establishment, \$26,113,896; Indian service, \$5,527,409, pensions, \$124,415,951; interest on public debt, \$37,547,135; postal service, \$55,821,785; the surplus of receipts over expenditures was \$37,29,762. During the year there was applied to the reduction of the public debt the sum of \$134,947,635.

As compared with the fiscal year of 1890 the receipts fell off \$5,418,347. The largest falling off were as follows: Customs, \$19,-146,379; profits on coinage, assaws, etc., \$2,512,252; sales of public lands, \$2,398,77. The largest increases in revenue were: From nexts.]

The largest increases in revenue were: From postal service, \$5,049,087; internal revenue \$6,079,543.

There was an increase of \$57,636,198 in the ordinary expenditures, the principal increase being in the following items: Refund of direct taxes, \$11,521,487; repay-

The amount in circulation has very largely increased during the year, and, on Dec. I, 1891, was \$1,577,302,070 or \$24.85 per capita. The amount of each kind of money in the United States in circulation on Dec. 31, 1891, is given as follows: Gold coin, including bullion in treasury, \$405,331,492; standard silver dellars, including bullion in treasury, \$60,697,294; subaddary silver, \$62,845,437; Gold certificates, \$142,649,969; silver certificates, \$20,873,510; treasury notes \$70,982,285; United States notes, \$538, 364,809; currency certificates, \$9,765,000; national bank notes, \$168,151,853.

The value of gold deposited at the mints

national bank notes, \$198,151,853.

The value of gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year was \$57,625,778. The deposits of silver aggrement of \$80,653 standard ounces, of the coinage value o \$83,630,154. Of the silver ecu es,844,030 worth was foreign

The price of silver fluctuated during the last fiscal year from \$0.964 to \$1.21 per fine ounce, a variation of nearly 25 cents an

court of appeals. The law as it stands anthorizes and requires no one to appear for the covernment in such court. He suggests that each district attorney be required to follow and care for the cases from his district in the court of appeals. He also favors the appointment of deputy clerks in the courts.

He invites attention to the subject of Indian depredation claims and shows the importance of assistance in the conduct of that business. The claims aggregate \$20, 161,354.

The attorney general again calls attention to the evils of the free system, and advises the substitution of stipulated salvaries in all cases.

The attorney general reviews the legal proceedings in the case of the Chilian steamer Itata and sums up as follows:

"Upon trial of this indictment on the district court that these proceedings were not in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States—first, because the cuter.

The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months of the previous at fairness and requires to one to appear a for the covernment of the fiscal year the price in New York was \$1.05 per ounce, and \$1.05 per ounce, and by August 13, the date of the passage of the message of the new law, the price had advanced to \$1.05 per ounce, and by August 13, the date of the passage of the new law, the price had advanced to \$1.05 per ounce, and by August 13, the date of the passage of the new law, the price had advanced to \$1.05 per ounce, and by August 13, the date of the passage of the new law, the price had advanced to \$1.05 per ounce, and by August 13, the date of the passage of the new law, the price had advanced to \$1.05 per ounce, and by August 13, the date of the passage of the new law, the price had advanced to \$1.05 per ounce, and by August 13, the date of the passage of the new law, the price had advanced to \$1.05 per ounce, and by August 13, the date of the passage of the presentative of the passage of the new law, the price had advanced to \$1.05 per ounce, and the prevent at the prevent at the prevent

817,020,730, over 50 per cent as compared with the same months for the previous

The loss of gold by net export during the fiscal year was \$67,046,768, while there was a gain of silver by excess of imports over

exports amounting to \$2,745,365.

The loss of gold by export was materially larger during the last fiscal year than in any recent year. This heavy movement any recent year. The heavy movement commenced in February, 1891, and did not cease until the close of July. The total amount exported from the port of New York during this period was 870,223,494.31. It is gratifying to report that a return movement of gold is well under way, which has aggregated since the 1st of July, at the port of New York alone, 827, 854,000, and it is believed that owing to the large exports of breadstuffs and other ma terials from the United States, this fall and winter, the movement of gold to this country will continue for some months,

THE NEW TARIET.

and in increasing amounts.

Concerning the new tariff law the report The existing tariff went into effect as to most of its pravisions on the 6th of October, 1890. Under its operations during the twelve months ending September 30, 1891, the first five days of October being under the old tariff, the value of imports of merchandise was \$824,716,507, an in-crease of \$11,247,116 over the value of imports of the corresponding months of the preceding year. Of this total the value of free goods was \$37,332,107, an increase of \$118,021,430 over the value of free imports during the corresponding months of e previous year. The proportion of orchandise admitted free was 48.18 per at, of the total importation, as against 34 32 per cent, of the preceeding year, thus cesting the proportion of free goods un-

or the six months ending September

courts against any person by any original process or proceeding in any other district than that wherever he is an inhabitant, 'provided that any foreign corporation may be sued in any district where it may be found, process to be served as in like cases in the state where said suit or action is brought.' Such an amendment would impose on these corporations a liability to be sued corresponding to the right they enjoy to sue as plaintiffs and to remove suits in which they are defendants."

SECRETARY FOSTER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec 10.—The report of the secretary of the treasury was sent to consumption has been reduced to the consumpt.

price of nearly every article of common consumption has been reduced to the consumption has been reduced to the consumer.

"A comparison of the prices of goods imported respectively under the old and new tariffs where rates have been increased will demonstrate that the tariff is a tax upon the foreign competitor in our markets in the sale of such articles as are extensively produced here, and that the daties are in fact thus deducted from the foreign market value, and are paid by the foreign eras a tax for the privilege of selling his goods here at prices fixed by our own people competing among themselves in their own market.

The value of our foreign commerce, imports and exports of merchandise, during the last fiscal year was greater than for any other previous year. It amounted to \$1,729,397,003, as against \$1,647,139,093 a year ago, an increase of \$22,257,943. The value of the imports of merchandise also during the last fiscal year was the largest in the history of our commerce and amounted to \$844,916,196, an increase of \$55,095,787. The value of the exports of merchandise during the same period was \$884,408,810, an increase of \$55,095,787. The value of the exports of merchandise during the same period was \$884,408,810, an increase of \$55,692,193. The exports exceeded the imports of merchandise \$39,66,674. Our trade with Great Britain and Irelend shows an excess in exports of \$250,690,794; with Great Britain and Irelend shows an excess in exports of \$250,690,794; with Great Britain and Irelend shows an excess in exports of \$85,028,378.

The total arrival of immigrants in the United States during the year were 569,518, an increase of 105,117.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The returns to the department of agriculture show that the condition of the growing wheat is the the condition of the growing wheat is the growing wheat is the growing wheat is the condition of the growing wheat is the gr cent 25,412,200, leaving \$25,364,500 for redemption.

Regarding the circulation, the report holds that the amount of money in the country is adequate to the business needs. The amount of money in the country is adequate to the business needs. The amount of money in circulation on July 1, 1891, is given at \$23.41 per capita. The amount in circulation has very largely increased during the year, and, on Dec. 1, 1891, was \$1,577,392,070 or \$24.38.

to follow suit. The business has now grown to such an extent as to warrant the roads in introducing their own cars and thus securing themselves the mileage profits. Private lines are beginning to feel the pressure due to increased competition, and charges of rate cutting are already icirculating freely. A Kansas City company is claimed to be the chief offender.

Che coinage of the mints during the fiscal year was the largest in the history of the country, aggregating 119.547,877 pieces valued as follows: Gold, \$24,172,203; silver dollars, \$35,232,802; subsidiary silver,\$2,003,318; minor coins, \$1,163,326; total \$63,525,602; silver dollars, \$35,232,802; subsidiary silver,\$2,003,318; minor coins, \$1,163,326; total \$63,525; minor coins, \$1,163,526; minor coins, \$1

This being the probable price of admis sion, these coins could be used for that purpose and will make valuable souvenirs. The component parts of the coin are to be of gold and silver in such ratio that 5,000,000 can be struck and they may be made legal tenders. The resolution will be dis

Reports of progress from the various tates occupied the greater portion of the ay's work. There was a protest from a few of the states, including Missouri, on the dilatory action of the authorities in

The pains and aches of rheumatism bave n many instances been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE GRAVES TRIAL

Professor Haines of Rush Medical col-lege (Chrongo) testified to making an anal-vals of the finid in the bottle for Mr. Me

Professor Headen, who made an exam-ination of the viscera and other organs of the dead woman, testifid to finding arsenic in sufficient quantities to cause death.
Adjourned.

THE CHICAGO CORN PIT.

"In the suits of the United States against the Central Pacific Railroad company and the Western Union Telegranh company, both are pending in the northern district of California upon demurrers and motions to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, it being claimed on behalf of the Western Union Telegranh company and the corporations was 50.57 per cent. For the corresponding mitted free, the previous year. For six six months of the more states that thaving charters from other states than California, they cannot be sued in the United States circuit court in any district in the state other than that in which they derive their respective charters."

Touching the question of jurisdiction raised by these corporations as residents of California he says that the resalt of such contention is that a corporation like the Western Union fa New York couptrion which is doing business in every state in the nuice, which has the right to sue in the federal courts of the virule continued on the successfully compete with one site in the federal courts in any state outside of New York. It is not believed that such is the law, at least where the government is the law, at least where the government is the plaintiff. Certainly it was not the intention of congress to fair and the respection of the previous of the previous of the previous of the previous forms and the respective of productions. The removal of the definition of the virule and one successfully compete with our successfully competed with the doctrine of productions. The removal of the duty on sugar mass reduced its price to the duty on sugar mass reduced with less excitement the follows. The bigger of the duty on sugar mass reduced with the conflict with the doctrine of productions were sources the stade is becoming used to changes in prices in this conflict with the doctrine of production of sugar under the northern of the duty on sugar that the result is not i

THE GRIP.

St. Louis, Dec. in.—The epidemic of influence in this city is becoming very pronounced, and physicians report that hundrens of cases are inder to attend. City and government employes, business and professional men, are prostrated in many cases. As an instance of the prevalence of the maindy it may be stated that nine-term employes of a wholesale house had to go bonne because they were sintering from it and ten professors in the St. Louis university are under the care of physicians.

No pimple, spot, or blemish disfigures he skin preserved by Curicusa Soap.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATIES OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Chancellor von Caprivi's Argument in the Reichstag in Favor of Their Ratification.

The Necessity for Continental Europe Be coming Independent of America-The McKinley Tariff Law.

A Report From Brazil of Another Armed Conflict-A Financial Panic at the Capital-Shipping Damaged by a Gale in the English Channel-Merchants st Sydney, Australia,

WEATHER BULLETIN. WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 10, 1891. Forecast for Wichita and vicinity-

Swindled-For-

eign Notes.

During the past 24 hours the highest temperature was 55°, the lowest 37° and the mean 46°, with warmer generally cloudless weather, light variable winds, becoming fresh northeastly toward night;

For the past three years the average temperature for the month of December has been 41°, and for the 10th day 54°. FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Forecast until 9

For Kansas-Fair; slightly colder in west, stationary temperature in eastern

RAILWAY NOTES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Private cattle car companies have multiplied with such rapidity of late as to attract attention among railway men and cattle shippers. The railroad managers have viewed the introduction of this comparatively new factor in railway transportation with anything but friendly feelings. At first there was a disposition to oppose the introduction of improved cars, but the introduction of improved cars, but the introduction of the cars by a few roads compelled the others to follow suit. The business has now grown to such an extent as to warrant the finances of the empire would be a diminurassment. The commercial measures under discussion, therefore, were necessary to preserve Germany's husbandry and commerce. The chancellor said that the immediate effect of the treaties upon the finances of the empire would be a diminution in the revenue amounting to nearly 18,000,000 marks. This was a matter that required consideration.

thus securing themselves the mileage profits. Private lines are beginning to feel the pressure due to increased competition, and charges of rate cutting are altered tition, and charges of rate cutting are altered profits. A Kansas City company is claimed to be the chief offender.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 10.—Today it developed that the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio, while on their visit to this city made a proposition to the citizens to extend their lines to this city and to build give the road what is known as the Fowner tract, a piece of land worth \$100,000. A citizens' committee has the matter in charge.

Sick-headache yields to Beecham's Pills.

The World's Fair.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—A novel proposition was put forward at today's session of the joint convention of the board of courte and the representatives of state world's fair organizations. The organizations was a law authorizing the coloning of small commission. He wishes congress to pass a law authorizing the coloning of some consideration.

18,000,000 marks. This was a matter that required consideration.

19,000,000 marks. This was a matter that required consideration of differential treatment of countries having the most included in the treaties, those countries having the most freaties, those countries having the most freaties, those countries having the most open whereby Germany would endeavor to obtain concessions. As regards the continue to take their stand on the linding of the law the stand on the linding of the law the stand on the linding of the law the linding of the law the law the business portion of the teaming the most of the treaties, those countries having the most of the treaties, the countries of the arrangement of 1885, whereby the United States received the stand on the linding of th

triotic consideration for the interests of the fatherland. Ask yourselves the q tion whether Germany's future would more prosperous and more promising with the treatles or without the treatles. You will then hold the same opinion that the government holds: That the trenties are calculated to maintain and advance the presperity of Germany and her posi-tion in the world."

Reichperger, Centrist, said that he hoped that the treaties, in view of their economic and political strengthening of the empire would be agreed to with as great unanimity as possible.

Von Kantz, Conservative, opposed the

chancellor's policy.
The debate was then adjourned. At a meeting of the Conservative mem-ers of the reichstag 13 voted for and 24 VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The new commercial treaties between Austria-Hungary and Switzerland and Germany and Switzerland were signed today.

AN ENGLISH GALE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The gale which set in last night has already done an immense amount of damage and caused a number of fatalities. Houses have been unroofed, chimneys blown down, outhouses demoished and fences destroyed. A large num THE GRAVES TRIAL.

DENVER, Dec. 10.—Dr. Seweli of Denver
University was the first witness today in
the Graves trial. The doctor made an
analysis of the bottle of liquid, some of
which, it is alleged, caused the death of
Mrs. Barnaby. He found that this liquid
contained 2½ per cent. of arsenic, arsenite
of potassium, and 21 per cent. of alcohol,
and judging from the analysis, the bottle
has already caused the loss of small constmake a harbor of refuge. The hurricane
has already caused the loss of small constmake a harbor of refuge. contained 182 grains of arsenic and no whisky at all.

Detective McPbarland, superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective agency in Denver, was then called. He produced the bottle of liquid and it was introduced as

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 10.-The situation continues critical. The government has put off spathy and is taking measures to prevent an emeute in the city. Large hodies of heavily armed policemen are patrolling the streets, and, though there patrolling the streets, and, though there are signs of disquiet on every side, there has been no overt act on the part of the malcontents in the city. Advices from Campos, a city of 49,000 inhabitants, in the province of Rio Janeire, and 155 miles northeast of this city, show that at that place there has been an open revolt against the government. A conflict occurred there on Tuesday last between the government troops and a body of insurgents. Advices troops and a body of insurgents. Advices are not clear as to which side won the vicory, but it is reported that ten men were cilied and thirty wounded. RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 10.—A panic prevailed

on the bourse today owing to a heavy fall in the shares of the Leopoldina and Minas Gernes and Rio Janeiro railways. It is feared that numerous failures will follow.

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.—An accident occurred ere today, by which a daring parachutist net a hort hie death in full sight of many field, who had made many during para-chute descents from a balloon, the latest being from the height of two miles. An ascent was made today from Victoria gardens before a great throng of people. The balloon had risen 400 feet, when it said dealy burst and the daring evonant fell to the ground. Many laddes fainted at the the ground. Many latter fainted at the sickening sight. The body of the victim was crushed out of all semblance to hu-

MURDERED HIS FAMILY.

AUSTRALIAN SWINDLERS.

AUSTRALIAN SWINDLERS.

HONOLULU, Nov. 25.—According to accounts published in late Sydney papers, Bloom and Douglas, the owners of the yacht Beagle, who left this port suspiciously a few weeks ago, were interested in the Australian Merchant and Guarantee association and defrauded the association out of large sums of money through the assistance, it is alleged, of Manager Miller of the association.

The real names of Bloom and Douglas are Bell and Davis. It is claimed that they succeeded in getting away with 35,000 sovereigns. It has since been learned that sovereigns amounting to \$3,000 sovereigns amounting to \$4,000 have been taken to San Francisco by a man named Leonard. He left in a steamer which sailed on the 20th instant. Another director of the institution named Malcolm succeeded, it is stated, in getting away with £10,000.

BOSH.

London, Dec. 10.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The United States has given Italy a semi-official promise to modify the American constitution as to insure the most absolute protection to foreigners. Upon this promise the Italian government intimates its willingness to regard the New Orleans dispute as closed." BOSH.

London, Dec. 10.—The Queen gave a banquet at the Windsor tonight in honor of the betrothal of the duke of Clarence and Avondale to Frances Victoria Mary of Teck.

A SICK KING-Athens, Dec. 10.-King George is ill with small pox.

COMMENDABLE.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syrup company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate. A TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE Tucson, Ariz., Dec. 10 .- There is not a telegraph operator or station agent along the line of the Southern Pacific from Tuc-son to Yuma, and, in the other direction, but four between this city and El Paso. A strike has been declared. The reason is

a general refusal to obey an order request-ing them to take an oath not to join any telegraphers' organization. NOT GUILTY.

LEBANON, Mo., Dec. 10.—The jury in the Bohannan case today returned a ver-dict of not guilty. Two years ago Thomas Bohannan killed Merritt Fullbright at a meeting of the Wheel, an organization of farmers. The prominence of the men with the influence they wield, has lent in-terest to all the proceedings connected with the case. THE O'DAY SUIT.

ST. LOUIS Dec. 10.—Attorney Parker, for the St. Louis and San Francisco railway, says that the suit against Tohn O'Day, formerly general attorney of the road, for title to the old Laclede and Fort Scott road has been settled out of the court. This is the suit which caused so much bad feeling between O'Day and the officials of the company two months ago,

A TOWN DESTROYED. PINOS ALTOS, N. M., Dec. 10.—A fire which started in a vacant frame building this morning burned the entire town with with the exception of two buildings. The loss is \$100,000.

loss is \$100,000.

WILLIAMSBURG, Iowa, Dec. 10.—A whole block in the business portion of the town was burned this morning by incendiaries. The loss is partially covered by incentially covered by

ports from all parts of Oklahoma and of Seoul, the capital, there are large from the Indian Territory indicate that open spaces that have not been built

tunate investments. JOAQUIN MILLER'S SON. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.-Harry Miller. the young son of Joaquin Miller, the poet, who was arrested for holding up a mail stage in Mendocino county, was held this afternoon by the United States commissioner in \$10,000 bail on the charge of attempting to rob the United States mails. Miller says that hunger drove him to the

ANOTHER DEGENERATE. La Junta, Col., Dec. 10.-Kit Carson, r., son of the famous old scout, of the Jr., son of the famous old scour, of the same name, today killed his father in law and mother in law. About a year ago Carson married Miss Susie Richardson; Carson married Miss Susie Richardson; but, because of his drunkenness and cruei-ty, she was compelled to return to the home of her parents. Today Carson went to the Richardson house and demanded his wife. The old gentleman refused the request, when Carson shot him dead. Mrs. Richardson, bearing the shooting, hurried to the room where Carson was, and was shot through the forehead, dying instant-

ly. The murderer escaped. POLITICAL STRABISMUS. DES MOINES, In., Dec. 10.-The fate of prohibition in this state is a matter of concern with the politicians and the people at the present time, and a meeting of the executive committee of the State Temper-ance alliance was held today. The result of the meeting was the issuance of an ad-dress to the people of lows, declaring their loyalty to prohibition and expressing the belief that the late election was not a repudiation of prohibition.

TURF WINNERS.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Garfield Park winners: Yankes Boy, Hannah, Duster, Vedette, McGinty, Profligate.

New York, Dec. 10.—Guttenberg winners today: Gyda, "Gienmound, Gioster, Hadge, Manhansette, Bohemian The victory of Gyda, a 160 to 1 shot, in the first page caused a separation. race caused a sensation.

MISSOURI GRANGERS. LIBERTY, Ma., Dec. 10.—The Missoori state grange, in session here, has adopted a resolution asking the granges of Illineis. Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Iowa, now in on, to memorialize congress to but binding twine on the free list,

A WORD TO OUT OF TOWN CUSTOMERS

'The Know How" has made it possible for you to buy a suit of Clothes, an Overcoat, a pair of Pants or even a pair of fine Shoes at about half the price your local dealer would charge you.

From a modest beginning seven years ago, we are today the Clothiers of more men and boys than any other firm in Southwest Kansas. We are always ready with the spot cash to buy in large quantities direct from the manufacturers, and when they need money they offer our buyer a special bargain.

We can use the quantity. your local dealer cannot. Fair dealing. No misrepresentation. One Price and that the lowest does it. Distance does not count. Steam dissolves it, It only costs a penny to prove what we say. Write your postal today. We ship goods C. O. D., with privilege of examination and pay express

ESS TREOMLY CLOTHIERS TURNISHERS 406 E Douglas.

F.S. DENNIS, SCAVENGER

Should you be passing down Douglas Avenue, stop in at

118 E. DOUGLAS. and see our extensive line of Holiday goods.

STONE FIGHTS IN COREA.

An Oriental Pastime That Must Be Attended with Great Danger. Kite flying, which is universal in this country, ceases suddenly on the 15th of the first Corean month, and the next day stone fights take its place as the chief public amusement. In the eastern part upon, and here occur the most serious and interesting fights. One section of the city is pitted against another, but | The most extensive line in any one can take a hand on either side at pleasure. There are no recognized leaders, but the mass of fighters readily follows the lead of any one who shows

himself to be a little more reckless than the rest. or a hundred men each, are drawn up against each other, with an interval of perhaps fifty yards between them. There is an incessant shower of stones, and each man's business is to hit as many men as he can, and especially to avoid all the stones directed at him. From ten to twenty men on each side are armed with stont clubs and wear thick wadded belinets. These form the skirmishing line. They sally out from their respective sides and, meeting in midtareer, strike out viciously at each other's heads, each man holding up his cloak with his left hand as a shield to

ward off the blows of his adversary. After the club fight has lasted about thirty seconds one or the other begins to give way, which is the signal for a rush of the others. Almost invariably the other side breaks and runs, and sometimes are chased into their houses, but generally some of the pursuing party press too closely on the fugitives Then the latter suddenly turn and deal a few staggering blows, which check the pursuers, and in a few seconds the tables are turned, and those who a moment ago are finshed with victory are now in full flight with their enemies, Thus the battle goes back and forth across the fields, while the neighboring embankments are crowded with spectators. The effect of the thundering cheers of the spectators upon the com-

batants is marvelous, They charge upon each other as if in actual battle, and show what would be bravery if exerted in some useful cause. themselves during the season, one vil lage being arrayed against the other The defeated party fly across the marshy field to their own village, followed by their enemies, who enter after them, seizing anything on which they can lay their hands-iron files, doors-to mark their victory. Then the whole village rices against the invaders, and they fly, glad if they can get back without broken

The first stone fight of the season was rather more disastrous than usual. It is reported that six men were killed; but this is probably an exaggeration. company of soldiers were ordered out to Paper.

Light Without Sight.

the sensorium and create a disturbance at that center of the brain where the optic nerve terminates we shall then see light and sparks. If, moreover, the optic nerve is cut or mutilated in any way we should see a brilliant flush of light, though without any sensation of pain. And so it is with the other nerves; the anditory nerve has only to be excited, BUDA PESTH, Dec. 10.—A blacksmith, who resided in the village of Althkanitza, in despair at his manifity to procure work as a billiard ball."

"That's just it: I want to make him destroyed in this way!—Chambers' Journhimself.

"What ever mode you make Brackins hot necessarily by sound, so as to reach substitute.

Substitute.

CALIFOR destroyed in this way!—Chambers' Journhimself. not necessarily by sound, so as to reach

## Grand Opening

Every Day in the Week

Come when you please.

town. See our North Window.

he rest.
Two mobs, consisting of fifty, seventy HVde & Humble Sta. Co. 114 North Main.

Recently a woman residing in South Shields was leaving the postoffice, and in passing along Keppel street, near the South Shields police headquarters, she tore up a five pound note, under the impression that it was an ordinary piece of paper. She did not discover her mistake till the evening, whereupon she informed Chief Constable Moorhouse of the unfortunate circumstance. It being very dark, a number of police officers were set to work with lanterns, and after a good deal of labor succeeded in collecting in different parts of the street a number of pieces of the note.

These were pasted onto a sheet of paper, and application was made to a Newcastle bank, but the patched up note being refused there, it was sent to London to the Bank of England, and by return of post a new five pound note was received by the woman, who showed but gratitude for the efforts of the police by sending a contribution, which has been placed to the credit of a private police fund .- London Tit Bits.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts

gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual stop it, which they found some difficulty constipation. Syrup of Figs is the in doing with fixed bayonets.—Japanese only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in We can "perceive" light without the its action and truly beneficial in its smallest aid from the retina. If the effects, prepared only from the most optic nerve is sufficiently excited to reach | healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most

popular remedy known. Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not notept any

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